7.6 The purposes for which the loans were incurred and different sources of loans are enumerated in the following table :—

TABLE D-6

Loans by source and purpose

Source	Co-operative Agriculture loan		Other Government loan		Co-operative Societies		Money lender village Mahajan		Owner of land		Others		Total	
Purpose	No.	Amount (Rs)	No.	Amount (Rs)	No.	Amount (Rs)	No.	Amount (Rs)	No.	Amount (Rs)	No.	Amount (Rs)	No.	Amount (Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
A. Border Area—														
1. Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Marriage and other social functions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Seasonal maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	65,875	2	5g	4	000	40 (2)	71,875 (3)
4. Purchase of draught animal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	000	—	—	—	—	1	000

TABLE 9.2—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
5. Purchase of land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
														(1)	(1)	
6. Erection of rural godowns and cold storages, irrigation and other agricultural purposes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Construction and purchase of rural assets and other movable and non-movable goods.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
														(2)	(2)	
8. Miscellaneous expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
														(1)	(1)	
9. Repayment of debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
															(2)	
10. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
														(11)	(2)	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				(12)	(11)	(2)	(13)	...	...	(11)	(4)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(34)	(12)

TABLE 5.3—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
B. Project area—														
1. Economic														
2. Wastage and other social functions														
3. Type of organisations														
4. Position of unemployment														
5. Position of land														
6. Purchase and manure other irrigation and other agriculture purposes														
7. Experience and practice of crop sown and other agriculture and rural growth														
8. Consolidation														
9. Supervision of work														
10. Others														
Total														

TABLE 5-5—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
C. General area—															
1. Education.															
2. Marriage and other social functions.															
3. Normal maintenance.															
4. Purchase of draught animal															
5. Purchase of land															
6. Purchase of seed, manure, fodder, irrigation and other agricultural purposes.															
7. Construction and purchase of pucca house and other durable and semi-durable goods.															
8. Household enterprise.															
9. Repayment of debt															
10. Others.															
Total															

ACCOUNT OF KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

326 manufacture of iron, in which the entire blacksmith class employs
462 hired labourers, the other industries are generally followed by
463 families in their own houses. No class of labourers are hereditarily attached to any manufacture in a manner that affects their personal freedom. The system of advancing money for manufacturing pur-
452 poses does not exist in the Khási and Jaintia Hills. The total
434 value of the manufactures of the District is stated to be between £10,000 and £15,000 per annum. No local manufactures are carried on by means of imported capital.

439 COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The external commerce of the Khási and Jaintia Hills is chiefly conducted on the southern boundary, through the District of Sylhet. The total value is more considerable than might be expected, owing to the fact that these Hills practically possess the monopoly of supplying Bengal with lime, potatoes, and oranges. Other important articles of export are raw cotton, stick-lac, betel-nut and pán leaves, and bay leaves or tejpát. The exportation of iron, which was once large, has now almost ceased. The chief imports consist of rice, dried fish, cotton cloth, salt, and tobacco. On the whole, it would appear that the course of trade is almost entirely balanced. Trade statistics of more or less value are in existence. The earliest of such statistics are to be found in the Report of Mr. W. J. Allen, dated 1858. The information there given was based for the most part upon oral statements furnished by numerous native traders to Mr. Hudson, who then filled the office of Principal Assistant-Commissioner. It may be accepted as "a fair representation of the state of trade in
439 the Hills" at that time. The imports and exports on the Assam
434 side were each estimated at about Rs. 15,000, or £1,500. The trade with the markets in the Surma valley was much larger. The total of the exports was valued at Rs. 3,00,000, or £30,000, giving a profit to the traders of Rs. 170,325, or £17,032. The chief items were:—Limestone, 1,500,000 *maunds*, valued at Rs. 3,00,000; potatoes, 50,000 *maunds*, value Rs. 1,25,000; oranges, 45,000,000 in number, value Rs. 38,250; smelted iron, 45,000 *maunds*, value Rs. 67,500; cotton, 12,000 *maunds*, value Rs. 42,000; betel-nuts, value Rs. 33,500; coal, 25,000 *maunds*, value Rs. 12,500. The total value of the imports was estimated at Rs. 3,30,000, or £33,000, being just one-half the value of the exports; the estimated profits are given as Rs. 44,325, or £4432. The chief items were:—Rice, 150,000 *maunds*, value Rs. 1,15,000; cloth of sorts, Rs. 15,000;